

Amendments to Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

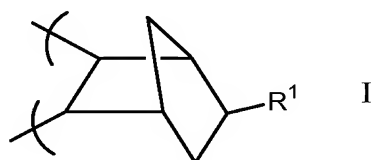
1. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising:

a polymer with a glass transition temperature greater than 310°C and a water absorption of 2% or less;

one or more metals or metal compounds; and

an organic solvent;

wherein said polymer is a polynorbornene comprising molecular units of formula I



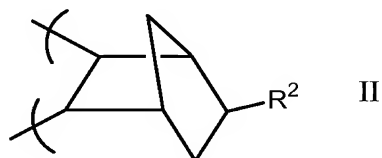
wherein R¹ is independently selected from hydrogen and a (C₁-C₁₀) alkyl.

2.-4. (Cancelled)

5. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the water absorption is 1% or less.

6.-7. (Cancelled)

8. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polymer is a polynorbornene that further comprises molecular units of formula II



wherein R² is a pendant group capable of participating in a cross-linking or network-forming reaction selected from the group consisting of: epoxides, alcohols,

silyl ethers, carboxylic acids, esters, and anhydrides; and the molar ratio of molecular units of formula II to formula I is greater than 0 to about 0.4.

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polymer contains sites that can crosslink with one or more crosslinking agents.

11. (Original) The composition of claim 8 further comprising one or more crosslinking agents which includes polyhydroxystyrene.

12. (Original) The composition of claim 1 further comprising a metal adhesion promoter.

13. (Original) The composition of claim 12 wherein the metal adhesion promoter is selected from the group consisting of a phenoxy resin, polyhydroxyphenyl ether and 2-mercaptobenzimidazole.

14. (Original) The composition of claim 10 further comprising a hydroxyl-capping agent.

15. (Original) The composition of claim 14 wherein the hydroxyl-capping agent is a blocked isocyanate agent.

16. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition is used to make an electronic component selected from the group consisting of resistors and discrete or planar capacitors.

17. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 16 wherein the electronic component is a resistor with a percent resistance change of less than $\pm 5\%$ with respect to the relative humidity test.

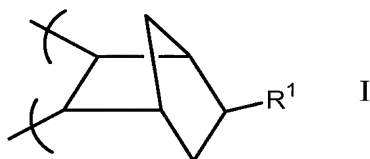
18. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 17 wherein the resistor exhibits a percent resistance change of less than $\pm 1\%$ with respect to an electrostatic discharge test.

19. (Previously Presented) The composition of claim 16 wherein the electronic component is a discrete or planar capacitor with a capacitance percent loss of less than 5%.

20. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition is used to prepare a conductive adhesive.

21. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition has a cure temperature of less than 180°C or can be cured at a peak temperature up to about 270°C with a short infrared cure.

22. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising a polymer with a glass transition temperature greater than 310°C and a water absorption of 2% or less, and an organic solvent wherein said polymer is a polynorbornene comprising molecular units of formula I

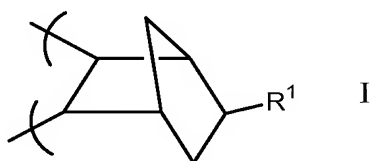


wherein R^1 is independently selected from hydrogen and a $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})$ alkyl.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Original) The composition of claim 22 wherein the composition has a cure temperature of less than 180°C or can be cured at a peak temperature up to about 270°C with a short infrared cure, and the composition is used as an encapsulant or an integrated circuit and wafer-level package selected from semiconductor stress buffers, interconnect dielectrics, protective overcoats bond pad redistribution, or solder bump underfills.

25. (Previously Presented) A method of making a PTF resistor comprising:
combining a polymer with a glass transition temperature greater than 310°C and a water absorption of less than 2%, one or metals or metal compounds, and an organic solvent to provide a PTF resistor composition;
applying the PTF resistor composition to a substrate; and
curing the applied PTF resistor composition; and
wherein the polymer is a polynorbornene comprising molecular units of formula I



wherein R¹ is independently selected from hydrogen and a (C₁-C₁₀)alkyl.

26. (Cancelled)

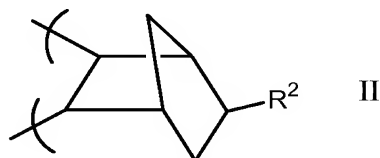
27. (Original) The method of claim 25 wherein the curing of the applied PTF resistor composition includes a cure temperature of less than 180°C or a peak temperature up to about 270°C with a short infrared cure.

28. (Cancelled)

29. (Original) The method of claim 25 wherein the polymer has a water absorption of 1% or less.

30. (Cancelled)

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25 wherein the polymer is a polynorbornene that further comprises molecular units of formula II



wherein R^2 is a crosslinkable epoxy group, and the molar ratio of molecular units of formula II to formula I is greater than 0 to about 0.4.

32. (Cancelled)

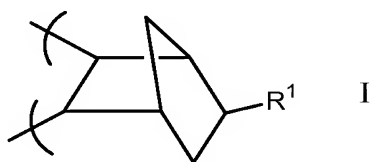
33. (Previously Presented) An electronic component selected from the group consisting of PTF resistors and discrete or planar resistors, wherein the electronic component comprises a cured composition prepared by a process comprising:

combining a polymer with a glass transition temperature greater than 310°C and a water absorption of 2% or less, one or metals or metal compounds, and an organic solvent to provide an uncured composition;

applying the uncured composition to a substrate; and

curing the applied composition; and

wherein the polymer is a polynorbornene comprising molecular units of formula I



wherein R^1 is independently selected from hydrogen and a $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10})$ alkyl.